

PAGES 234 & 235 OF THE ORIGINAL?

## CHAPTER D. USES OF THE MAP

... it will be of absolute aid in instruction on the subject. At the secondary school level it will furnish the teacher with a very appropriate form -- a true overall picture of the geographical situation of the country and of its regional differentiation. It is evident that the map will stimulate interest in the regions ~~and~~<sup>of</sup> the graphically presented conditions. It will be the teacher's task -- supplementing the material available in the explanatory text -- to explain characteristic sections and to bring them closer to the student by means of words and graphic presentation. On excursion trips the map will stimulate critical comparison with topographic reality and will thereby give rise to independent observation and surveying.

It will be the task of scientific research to explain the actual distribution of individual ~~and~~ land utilisation elements, the ~~composition~~ of regions or of the whole country, ~~based on~~ the great number of factors which ~~determine them~~.

Persons interested in regional or land planning, "desiring the optimum utilisation of land and soil", will be especially interested in existing land utilisation and, in particular, in the settlements; in the expansion and income structure of the agglomerations; in the green strips, ~~extending~~ between two settled areas, which must be maintained, if continued ~~gradual~~ <sup>merging</sup> is to be prevented (on the banks of lake Zurich: Oberrieden and Herrliberg); in the question of the distribution of industry, commerce, and administration, which the map answers gratifyingly by proving that decentralisation in our country can be described as almost exemplary - a true reflection of our federalist state structure; the land planners are furnished information about the relationship between agricultural and non-agricultural population, as primary basis for the important study of the advantages and disadvantages of the separation or intermixture between the two income groups.

The map provides a survey of administrative areas for the cantonal and, particularly, the confederate administrative authorities, and uncovers for them political and financial relationships between municipalities or whole areas of the country, by describing in detail the economic character of the municipalities and regions.

Finally, certain private economic enterprises (for example, commercial companies) will benefit by this economic survey of our country.

Even after the "Economic-Geographic Map of Switzerland" is superseded by new and revised editions, it will retain its historic value as an economic-geographic document depicting the period between wars. By comparing it with a newer map, it will be possible to determine the essential changes in land utilisation; it will be particularly easy to recognise areas with strong, weak, non-existent

or negative settlement or economic development, which again will  
influence estimates and deductions with regard to future develop-

ment.